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Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty

Report of the Secretary-General

1. By operative paragraph 11 of its resolution 66/64, entitled "Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty", the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, to prepare a report on the efforts of States that had ratified the Treaty towards its universalization and possibilities for providing assistance on ratification procedures to States that so request it, and to submit such a report to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session.

2. The present report is submitted pursuant to that request. Information on the subject provided by the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization is contained in the annex.

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Annex

Report on efforts of States towards the universalization of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty

June 2011-May 2012

State/entity	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
1. Bilateral level			
1 (a) Activities relating to annex 2 States			
Albania	June 2011-May 2012	Albania has seized every appropriate opportunity in bilateral meetings with States, including annex 2 States, to promote the universalization and entry into force of the Treaty	
Australia	June 2011-May 2012	Australia continued to conduct outreach activities in order to promote the Treaty and encourage its ratification by China and the United States of America, which included a visit to China by Ambassador Peter Woolcott, Chair-designate of the first session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons	
	July 2011	Australia continued to encourage the ratification of the Treaty by Indonesia, including through discussions held by the former Speaker of the Australian House of Representatives in July 2011. Indonesia ratified the Treaty in February 2012	
Austria	June 2011-May 2012	Austria, in bilateral meetings, as appropriate, raised the question of nuclear disarmament and steps towards this aim, including the entry into force of the Treaty	
Belgium	June 2011-May 2012	Belgium, both bilaterally and as a European Union member State, supports the strategy of the European Union and reminds annex 2 States during bilateral contacts, including high-level representatives when appropriate, of the importance of ratifying or signing the Treaty and of its entry into force	

State/entity	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
Bulgaria	June 2011-May 2012	Bulgaria took every appropriate opportunity to raise the issue of the signature and ratification of the Treaty in its bilateral contacts, especially with annex 2 States that had not yet signed or ratified the Treaty, including the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Pakistan, and urged them to do so without further delay, stressing the importance of the Treaty as an essential element of advancing nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation	
Estonia	June 2011-May 2012	Estonia raised the importance of ratifying or signing the Treaty in order to achieve its entry into force, during bilateral meetings with annex 2 States, including at a high level	
Finland	June 2011-May 2012	Finland raised the importance of the early ratification of the Treaty by annex 2 States, in its bilateral contacts with a number of annex 2 States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty	
Hungary	June 2011-May 2012	Hungary raised the importance of the entry into force of the Treaty, in its bilateral meetings, at ministerial level and below, with several annex 2 States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty	
Japan	July 2011-May 2012	Japan continued to underline the importance of signature and ratification of the Treaty during its bilateral contacts with the remaining annex 2 Sta , including India and Indonesia. As for Indonesia, the Mayors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki sent a letter urging its early ratification to the Chair of the First Commission of the Indonesian House of Representatives in October 2011	
Netherlands	June 2011-May 2012	The Netherlands, reiterated the importance of signing/ratifying the Treaty at the earliest in order to achieve entry into force, in bilateral meetings with annex 2 States	
New Zealand	June 2011-May 2012	New Zealand took every opportunity to promote the entry into force of the Treaty in relevant multilateral, regional and bilateral forums, workshops and meetings, especially with annex 2 States that had not yet signed or ratified the Treaty, and urged them to do so without further delay, stressing the importance of the entry into force of the Treaty	

State/entity	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
		New Zealand raised the importance of the early entry into force of the Treaty with several annex 2 States that had not yet ratified the Treaty	
Norway	June 2011-May 2012	Norway continues to raise the issue of signature and ratification of the Treaty in bilateral contacts, especially with annex 2 States	
Portugal	June 2011-May 2012	Portugal, in its bilateral contacts with annex 2 States that have not yet signed or ratified the Treaty, urged them to do so without further delay, stressing the importance of the early entry into force of the Treaty	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	June 2011-December 2011	The United Kingdom took every suitable opportunity in bilateral discussions to encourage the remaining annex 2 States to sign and ratify the Treaty, as necessary, in order to bring about the early entry into force of the Treaty; for example, the United Kingdom held counter-proliferation talks with China, hosted a group of Chinese experts at its National Data Centre, engaged the Indonesian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and issued a press statement on ratification of the Treaty by Indonesia	
European Union	June 2012	The European Union undertook a demarche on the Treaty in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and aided with the ongoing efforts of the Group of Eight with other annex 2 States	
	June 2011-May 2012	The European Union welcomed important developments in statements by the High Representative for the Common Foreign and Security Policy, such as the ratification of the Treaty by Indonesia (an annex 2 State), thus sending encouraging messages from a high level	
1 (b) Activities relating to non-annex 2 States			
Albania	June 2011-May 2012	Albania seized every appropriate opportunity in its bilateral meetings with States to promote the universalization and entry into force of the Treaty	
Australia	June 2011-May 2012	Australia continued to conduct outreach activities in order to promote the Treaty and encourage its ratification by various remaining non-annex 2 States	

State/entity	Date/period	Activities and context	Comments
Austria	June 2011-May 2012	Austria raised the question of nuclear disarmament, when appropriate in bilateral meetings, and outlined the steps to achieve this, including the entry into force of the Treaty	
Belgium	June 2011-May 2012	Belgium, both bilaterally and as a member State of the European Union, supported the Plan of Action of the European Union and raised the importance of ratifying or signing the Treaty and of its entry into force systematically in its bilateral contacts with non-annex 2 States, and, when appropriate, at a high level	
Bulgaria	June 2011-May 2012	Bulgaria, both bilaterally and as a member of the European Union, supported the European Union activities and demarches towards the signature and ratification of the Treaty with non-annex 2 States that had not yet signed and/or ratified and systematically underlined the importance of the Treaty and promoted its early entry into force during bilateral contacts with these countries, including, when appropriate, at a high level	
Estonia	June 2011-May 2012	Estonia raised the importance of ratifying or signing the Treaty in order to achieve its entry into force, during bilateral meetings with annex 2 States, including at a high level	
Finland	June 2011-May 2012	Finland raised the importance of the early ratification of the Treaty in its bilateral contacts with several States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty	
Hungary	June 2011-May 2012	Hungary took every appropriate opportunity in its bilateral contacts to raise the importance of the signature and the ratification of the Treaty with non-annex 2 States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty	
Netherlands	June 2011-May 2012	The Netherlands underlined the importance of the Treaty and promoted its earliest entry into force whenever relevant, during bilateral meetings with non-annex 2 States	
New Zealand	June 2011-May 2012	New Zealand emphasized to non-annex 2 States the importance of the Treaty and promoted its earliest possible entry into force, wherever relevant during bilateral contacts	

State/entity	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
		The New Zealand Acting Minister for Disarmament and Arms Control corresponded directly with counterparts in the South Pacific region to encourage further signatures and ratifications of the Treaty	
Norway	June 2011-May 2012	Norway supported a bilateral cooperative project between the Norwegian Seismic Array (NORSAR) and the Institute of Geophysical Research (IGR) in Kazakhstan on capacity-building in implementing the Treaty within Central Asia. As part of that project, an international technical training centre in support of the verification functions of the Treaty was established in Almaty, Kazakhstan. Training courses for participants from Central Asian countries started in late 2010 and will continue until October 2012, with support from that project. So far, nearly 40 students covering all Central Asian countries have received hands-on training at this centre in courses of one month's duration. To highlight the work, NORSAR and IGR, in May 2012, hosted a seminar on the topic "Capacity-building for Comprehensive Test-Ban-Treaty verification", with seven countries and the Norwegian and Kazak authorities	
	June-December 2011	Norway supported a bilateral cooperative project between NORSAR and the Institute of Seismology, in Bishkek. The project focused on capacity-building in implementing the Treaty, and the Kyrgyzstan National Data Centre received support in terms of technical training, software and hardware	
Philippines	June 2011-May 2012	The Philippines was steadfast in its support for the international verification regime of the Treaty. The Philippines hosts radionuclide monitoring station RN52 in Tanay, Rizal, and auxiliary seismic stations AS79 in Davao and AS080 in Tagaytay	
Poland	June 2011-May 2012	Poland raised the issue of Treaty ratification in bilateral meetings, at the ministerial level and below, with annex 2 States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty, with the aim of achieving its entry into force	

State/entity	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
Portugal	June 2011-May 2012	Portugal seized every opportunity to promote the Treaty and its universalization in its bilateral engagements with non-annex 2 States. In particular, Portugal actively carried out demarches with the Portuguese-speaking countries that had not yet ratified the Treaty, including Angola, Guinea-Bissau, Sao Tome and Principe and Timor-Leste, encouraging them to ratify the Treaty as soon as possible	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	June 2011-May 2012	The United Kingdom took every suitable bilateral opportunity to encourage non-annex 2 countries to sign and/or ratify the Treaty, including by meeting with the Associate Foreign Minister of Niue, participating in an ambassadorial panel during the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization Introductory Course, and participating in a non-governmental organization event on the Treaty in Vienna. In addition, Alistair Burt, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Counter-Proliferation, gave an interview with United Nations Television, and the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, William Hague, published an article in *Spectrum* the magazine of the Preparatory Commission	
European Union	June 2011-May 2012	The European Union systematically raised Treaty-related topics in all its political dialogues with third countries that had not yet signed or ratified the Treaty	
2. Multilateral level			
2 (a) Global			
Albania	June 2011-May 2012	Albania seized every opportunity at both the international and regional levels to reiterate the importance of the early entry into force of the Treaty, and urged all the States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty, especially the annex 2 States, to do so without further delay. In this regard, Albania continuously aligned itself with the statements of the European Union delivered at various international and regional forums, including the statement delivered at the seventh Article XIV conference, held in New York on 23 September 2011, and a statement delivered at the informal meeting of the plenary of the sixty-sixth session of the General Assembly to mark the International Day against Nuclear Tests, held at United Nations Headquarters on 2 September 2011	

State/entity	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
	September-December 2011	Albania co-sponsored General Assembly resolutions 66/64, entitled "Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty"; 66/45, entitled "United action towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons"; and 66/40, entitled "Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments"	
Australia	June 2011-May 2012	Australia continued to place a priority on the establishment of the Treaty verification regime and the development of related expertise in States parties, contributing resources and expertise to develop the regime. One key focus continues to be leadership on the development of procedures for the conduct of an on-site inspection under the Treaty	
		As a member of the "Friends of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty", Australia has assisted with the organization of the Ministerial Meeting on the Treaty, scheduled to be held in New York on 27 September 2012. Australia remains active in helping to negotiate the Joint Ministerial Statement for the meeting and in conducting consultations in both Vienna and New York	
	April-May 2012	Australia delivered a national statement at the first session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, held from 30 April to 11 May 2012, urging all States that had yet to do so to sign and ratify the Treaty without delay, and commended Indonesia for ratifying and for playing a leadership role among annex 2 States	
		The "Vienna Group of Ten", convened by Australia, submitted a working paper on the Treaty to the first session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, held from 30 April to 11 May in Vienna. It stressed the utmost urgency attached to entry into force of the Treaty and urged all remaining States, particularly the annex 2 States, to sign and ratify the Treaty. The working paper also encouraged States to support the Provisional Technical Secretariat both politically and financially to ensure that its work in promoting the Treaty's entry into force was not impeded	The "Vienna Group of Ten" actually comprises 11 countries: Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Hungary, Ireland, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway and Sweden

State/entity	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
	September 2011-May 2012	On 21 September 2011, then-Minister for Foreign Affairs of Australia, Kevin Rudd, co-chaired the Third Ministerial Meeting of the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative, with the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan, Koichiro Gemba. Together with the nine other members of the cross-regional Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative, Australia issued a joint statement reiterating a commitment to the universalization of the Treaty, promoting its early entry into force, recognizing the security and civil benefits of the Treaty verification system and urging States which had not yet done so to sign and ratify the Treaty	Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative member countries are Australia, Canada, Chile, Germany, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands, Poland, Turkey and the United Arab Emirates
	October 2011	Australia, following Mexico, was a main sponsor at the First Committee of draft resolution A/C.1/66/L.37, which was later adopted by the General Assembly as resolution 66/64	
	September 2011	On 23 September 2011, then-Minister for Foreign Affairs of Australia, Kevin Rudd, participated in the seventh Article XIV conference. The national statement that Mr. Rudd delivered strongly advocated further ratifications of the Treaty, especially by annex 2 States, and called for the universalization of the Treaty. It also called upon all States to support the work of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, both politically and financially. Mr. Rudd also conducted various media and public relations activities, on the margins of the meeting, to promote the Treaty's entry into force	
	June 2011	Australia participated in the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization Science and Technology Conference, which promoted the security and scientific benefits of the Treaty	
Austria	June 2011-May 2012	In support of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, Austria, as the host country, provided a voluntary contribution to finance the participation of experts from developing countries in technical meetings of the Commission	
		Austria also provided a voluntary financial contribution for the Capacity Development Initiative	

State/entity	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
		Austria actively engaged in relevant multilateral disarmament forums to promote the universalization of the Treaty	
	September 2011	The Federal Minister for European and International Affairs of Austria, Michael Spindelegger, strongly urged acceleration in the process of entry into force of the Treaty during the Article XIV conference in New York	
Belgium	June 2011-May 2012	Belgium, both in its national capacity and as a Member State of the European Union, reiterated its support of the Treaty and the importance it attaches to the Treaty's early entry into force, at various appropriate international forums	
	December 2011	Belgium voted in favour of the following General Assembly resolutions: 66/40, entitled "Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments"; 66/45, entitled "United action towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons"; 66/51, entitled "Nuclear disarmament"; 66/57, entitled "Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons"; and 66/64, entitled "Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty	
	September 2011	Belgium participated actively in the Article XIV conference, held in New York, and promoted the prompt entry into force of the Treaty	
Bulgaria	June 2011-May 2012	Bulgaria, both in its national capacity and as a Member State of the European Union, continued to address the issue of the signature, ratification and early entry into force of the Treaty, in the appropriate regional forums, including the General Assembly, the Conference on Disarmament and during the first session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, held in May 2012	

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	September-December 2011	Bulgaria supported the adoption of the following General Assembly resolutions: 66/40, entitled "Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments"; 66/45, entitled "United action towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons"; and 66/64, entitled "Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty"	
	September 2011	The Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs addressed the Article XIV conference in New York and underlined the importance of the Treaty and its early entry into force	
Cyprus	December 2011	Cyprus co-sponsored General Assembly resolution 66/64, entitled "Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty" and voted in favour of resolutions 66/40, entitled "Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments" and 66/45, entitled "United action towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons". In all of those resolutions, the Assembly called for, inter alia, the entry into force of the Treaty	
	September 2011	Cyprus participated in the seventh Article XIV conference, which was held in New York	
Estonia	October 2011	Estonia co-sponsored General Assembly resolution 66/64, entitled "Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty"	
Finland	December 2011	Finland co-sponsored resolution 66/64, entitled "Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty", which was adopted by the General Assembly on 2 December 2011	
	23 September 2011	The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Finland delivered a statement in support of the Treaty at the seventh Article XIV conference, held in New York. Finland, as a member of "Friend of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty", earlier had acted as a chair in the process supporting the entry into force of the Treaty (Article XIV)	

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Hungary	24 April 2012	In cooperation with the Vienna Office of the Office for Disarmament Affairs, the Permanent Mission of Hungary to the United Nations Office at Vienna organized a seminar entitled "Towards a chemical, biological and nuclear security culture: a holistic approach", at its premises with about 70 participants (mainly Vienna-based diplomats). The event touched upon issues related to all global instruments of non-proliferation and disarmament. The keynote speaker of the seminar was the Executive Secretary, Tibor Tóth	
	7 June 2011	The Permanent Mission of Hungary to the United Nations Office at Vienna organized at its premises, on 7 June 2011, in close cooperation with the Provisional Technical Secretariat of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, a round-table discussion on the civil and scientific application of the Treaty verification related technologies. The discussion took place in the margins of the Secretariat's Science and Technology Conference 2011. Scientists arriving to that Conference as well as representatives of international organizations (the World Meteorological Organization, the World Health Organization) and of Vienna-based missions participated at the event, which was attended by about 80 people. Among others, countries such as Angola, the Comoros, Chile, Cuba, Egypt, the Gambia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Namibia, Panama, Sri Lanka, the Philippines Thailand, Turkey and Zimbabwe were represented. Introductory presentations were provided by the Provisional Technical Secretariat on tsunami early warning systems and radionuclide detection. An expert from the Eötvös Loránd Geophysical Institute in Budapest held a presentation on the benefits of on-site inspection capabilities	The participants expressed their appreciation for the information they were provided with and for the greater understanding of the Treaty and of its technologies. They announced their intention to share this information with the relevant ministries and institutions in their respective countries
Japan	June 2011-May 2012	Japan, along with the member States of the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative, continues to consider possible approaches towards the earliest entry into force of the Treaty	

State/entity	Date/period	Activities and context	Comments
	January 2012	Japan invited seismology experts from developing countries, including several annex 2 States, to the annual training course by the Japan International Cooperation Agency on "Global Seismological Observation", which deals with global seismological observation and its application for nuclear-test-monitoring technology	
	October-December 2011	Japan is the main sponsor of resolution 66/45, entitled "United action towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons" to the First Committee of the General Assembly. In the resolution, the Assembly urges all States that have not yet done so to sign and ratify the Treaty at the earliest opportunity, with a view to its early entry into force and universalization. The resolution was adopted by the overwhelming majority	
	September 2011	The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Koichiro Gemba, participated in the seventh Article XIV conference, held in New York, and reported on the efforts of Japan to facilitate the entry into force of the Treaty, as illustrated by the following activities: meetings at the summit and ministerial levels to encourage the remaining annex 2 States to sign and ratify the Treaty; and training courses to support developing countries in their efforts to build up the national operations systems required under the verification regime of the Treaty, by annually inviting seismology experts from non-signatories and non-ratifiers	
Lithuania	September-December 2011	Lithuania voted in favour of General Assembly resolution 66/64, entitled "Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty", and resolution 66/45, entitled "United action towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons"	
	23 September 2011	Lithuania, in its address to the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, urged all States parties that had not yet signed and/or ratified Treaty, to sign and ratify the Treaty without delay and without conditions	
Netherlands	June 2011-May 2012	The Ministry of Foreign Affairs continued to promote the Treaty through the distribution of publications such as *The Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty: Its History and Significance*	

State/entity	Date/period	Activities and context	Comments
		The Netherlands contributes actively to the Preparatory Commission, and in particular Working Group B, through financial support for the work of its Chair, Hein Haak, who has chaired the Working Group since 2006	
		The Netherlands financially contributed to the publication of *Detect and Deter: Can Countries Verify the Nuclear Test Ban*, written by well-known experts, and organized book launches in Vienna and New York (as a side event at the United Nations General Assembly)	
	30 April 2011-4 May 2012	The Netherlands actively promoted the Treaty in its statements at the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, by participating in a panel during a side event hosted by the Article XIV coordinator (Mexico) and by means of a joint paper on the Treaty, with Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Hungary, Ireland, New Zealand, Norway, and Sweden (the "Vienna Group of 10")	
	23 September 2011	The Netherlands actively participated in the Article XIV conference in order to promote the entry into force of the Treaty. The Netherlands supported the adoption of resolutions by the General Assembly encouraging all States to ratify the Treaty	
New Zealand	June 2011-May 2012	New Zealand associated itself with the Final Declaration and Measures to Promote the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, adopted on 23 September 2011, during the seventh Article XIV conference, held in New York	
		New Zealand is a main sponsor of the annual resolution "Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty" at the General Assembly and co-sponsored resolution 66/40, entitled, "Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments"	
Norway	June 2011-May 2012	Norway has supported resolutions in the United Nations General Assembly that encourage all countries to ratify the Treaty and repeated this plea in national statements in the General Assembly, the International Atomic Energy Agency and in relation to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons	

State/entity	Date/period	Activities and context	Comments
		Norway participates actively in the efforts of Working Group B of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization to implement the verification regime of the Treaty in preparation for its entry into force. Representatives of NORSAR contribute to the work of the group and act as advisers to its Chair	
		Norway contributes on a voluntary basis to a project of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, which facilitates the participation of experts from developing countries in technical meetings of the Preparatory Commission	
		Norway supports financially the Capacity Development Initiative of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization. The Initiative provides training programmes free-of-charge, covering all aspects of the Treaty and its verification regime	
	August-October 2011	A book entitled *Detect and Deter: Can Countries Verify the Nuclear Test Ban?* was published in August 2011, by authors from the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and the United States. The book was presented at launching events at the premises of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization in Vienna and at United Nations Headquarters, and Norway supported the Norwegian co-author's participation in those events	
	September 2011	Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization	
Philippines	August 2012	The Philippines will continue to promote the universalization of the Treaty through bilateral and multilateral diplomacy. In line with this commitment, the Philippines will be participating in the forthcoming international conference on the theme "From a Nuclear Test Ban to a Nuclear Weapons Free World" and the Annual Assembly of Parliamentarians for Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament, to be held in Astana, in August 2012	

State/entity	Date/period	Activities and context	Comments
	June 2011-May 2012	The Philippines has consistently manifested its full support for the early entry into force of the Treaty in various disarmament forums	
	April-May 2012	The Philippines participated in the first session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. In its statement, the Philippines called for the implementation of the 64-point Action Plan contained in the Final Document of the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, which highlighted, among others, the early entry into force of the Treaty	
	September 2011	The Philippines actively participated in the seventh Article XIV conference, which was convened on 23 September 2011 at United Nations Headquarters. At the opening session, the Philippine delegation emphasized that the full effectiveness of the Treaty lies in the universal adherence by States to the letter and intent of the Treaty and reaffirmed the vital importance of the early entry into force of the Treaty as a core element of the international nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation regime	
Poland	June 2011-May 2012	Poland, both in its national capacity and as a Member State of the European Union and member of the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative, continued to address the issue of the signature, ratification and early entry into force of the Treaty in the appropriate multilateral forums	
Portugal	June 2011-May 2012	In relevant multilateral forums, Portugal stressed the importance of the early entry into force of the Treaty	
Republic of Korea	January 2012	The Republic of Korea promoted the technical capacities of both the National Data Centre and Developing Countries' National Data Centre capacities and contributed to the on-site inspection technologies of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization	
Romania	June 2011-May 2012	Romania continues to place a high priority on the establishment of the Treaty verification regime, as illustrated by the following:	

State/entity	Date/period	Activities and context	Comments
	February 2012-present	Participation in the Provisional Technical Secretariat exercise on calibration activities at International Monitoring System primary and auxiliary seismic stations	
	June 2011-May 2012	The Romanian National Data Centre participated in the activity of the International Data Centre by submitting monthly national local data bulletins, and by continuously sharing data from the Romanian infrasound array (IPLOR) with the International Data Centre	
		Romanian experts regularly participated in the Working Group B meetings of the Preparatory Commission	
	June 2011, April 2012	Participation in the Secretariat's Science and Technology course, held in June 2011 in Vienna, and also the European Geosciences Union General Assembly 2012, held from 22-27 April 2012 in Vienna	
	October 2011	The Romanian National Data Centre hosted the National Data Centre Evaluation Workshop, in Bucharest	
	July 2010-September 2011	Participation in the Public Key Infrastructure Small-Scale Experiment	
Switzerland	June 2011-May 2012	Switzerland called for the entry into force of the Treaty, in all its statements in relevant forums	
	December 2011	Switzerland voted in favour of General Assembly resolutions 66/40, entitled "Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments" and 66/64, entitled "Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty"	
	October 2011	Switzerland hosted a meeting of the Inter-Parliamentary Union in Bern, at which a segment was devoted to nuclear disarmament, with the participation of the Executive Secretary, Tibor Tóth	
	September 2011	Switzerland participated in the seventh Article XIV conference, held on 23 September 2011 in New York, and called for ratification of the Treaty by those annex 2 States that had not yet ratified it	

State/entity	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
	May 2011	Switzerland participated in the first session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, in Vienna, and called for ratification of the Treaty by those annex 2 States that had not yet ratified it	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	October-December 2011	The United Kingdom reiterated its strong support for the Treaty and the work of the Preparatory Commission, in its statement at the First Committee of the sixty-sixth session of the United Nations General Assembly, and co-sponsored draft resolution A/C.1/66/L.37 "Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty" (resolution 66/64)	
European Union	December 2011	The strong support of the European Union for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty was reflected in the European Union Member States collective sponsorship and vote in favour of General Assembly resolution 66/64, entitled "Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty"	
	September 2011	The European Union continued to state its political priorities related to the Treaty during the September 2011 Article XIV conference and the informal United Nations General Assembly plenary meeting marking the International Day against Nuclear Tests. The European Union contributed to the work of the Provisional Technical Secretariat of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization and had statements delivered during the PrepCom and working group sessions. Among other things, importance was attached to the role of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization in the context of the aftermath to the Fukushima accident, as well as to the cooperation between the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization and the International Atomic Energy Agency with regard to work aimed at improving nuclear safety standards and security risk assessments	

State/entity	Date/period	Activities and context	Comments
2 (b) Regional			
Albania	30 April-11 May 2012	At the Preparatory Committee meeting of the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, held in Vienna, Albania stated that the entry into force of the Treaty would be a major contribution towards world peace and security. Albania called upon all States that had not yet signed the Treaty, or had not yet ratified it, to do so as soon as possible	
Australia	September 2011	Australia engaged with regional States on the issue of ratification of the Treaty at the forty-second Pacific Islands Forum, held in Auckland, New Zealand, in September 2011. At that session of the Pacific islands Forum, leaders reaffirmed, in their Forum communiqué, the encouragement of all States to ratify the Treaty given its importance as a practical and effective means to advance nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament	Pacific Island Forum member countries include: Australia, the Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, the Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, New Zealand, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Viet Nam
Austria	June 2011-May 2012	Austria supports the European Union decisions in support of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization	
Belgium	June 2011-May 2012	Belgium, both in its national capacity and as a Member State of the European Union, continues to address the issue of the signature, ratification and early entry into force of the Treaty in the appropriate regional forums	

State/entity	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
Bulgaria	June 2011-May 2012	As a member of the European Union, Bulgaria supported the implementation of the European Union Council decisions in support of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization's monitoring and verification system and capabilities, and other relevant European Union activities in support of the Treaty and its early entry into force	
Cyprus	June 2011-May 2012	As a Member State of the European Union, Cyprus supported all relevant statements, positions, initiatives and financial contributions of the European Union in support of the Treaty	
Estonia	June 2011-May 2012	As a Member State of the European Union, Estonia has supported all relevant European Union established statements, positions, initiatives, financial contributions in support of the Treaty	
Finland	June 2011-May 2012	As a Member State of the European Union, Finland continued its active support to relevant statements, positions and contributions of the European Union in support of the Treaty	
Lithuania	June 2011-May 2012	Lithuania supported the activities performed by the European Union on a bilateral or multilateral level to stress the importance of the early entry into force of the Treaty, and acted in line with the common position of the European Union	
New Zealand	June 2011-May 2012	New Zealand supported language promoting the universalization of the Treaty in the 2011 Pacific Islands Forum Communiqué	
Philippines	March 2012	The Philippines participated in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations Regional Forum fourth Intersessional Meeting on Non-Proliferation and Disarmament, held in Sydney, Australia, on 7 and 8 March 2012. During the Meeting, the Philippines expressed the hope that the Treaty would enter into force at the earliest opportunity	
Poland	June 2011-May 2012	Poland, both in its national capacity and as a Member State of the European Union and a member of the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative, continued to address the issue of the signature, ratification and early entry into force of the Treaty in the appropriate regional forums	

State/entity	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
Portugal	June 2011-May 2012	As a Member State of the European Union, Portugal actively supported the relevant statements, positions and contributions of the European Union in support of the Treaty	
Republic of Korea	October 2011	The Republic of Korea hosted the regional technical seminar on the Treaty's verification system technologies and used the opportunity to promote National Data Centre capacities	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	9-11 November 2011	The United Kingdom hosted an expert meeting on drilling and subsoil sampling in support of the on-site inspection activities of the Provisional Technical Secretariat	The European Union funded the event, with the United Kingdom serving as host
	23 September 2011	The United Kingdom fully supported efforts by the European Union to promote the early entry into force of the Treaty, including through the European Union's various joint actions in support of the Treaty, and in various European Union statements, including at the seventh Article XIV conference	
	6-7 June 2011	The Foreign Minister of the United Kingdom issued a statement at the Asia Europe Meeting, in support of the Treaty	
	19 May 2011	The United Kingdom, as a member of the Group of Eight, supported demarches to Angola, Brunei Darussalam, Chad, China, Congo, Egypt, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Israel, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Saudi Arabia, Thailand and Zimbabwe, urging ratification of the Treaty	
European Union	June 2011-May 2012	The European Union continued to implement its Council Decision 2010/461/CFSP and Joint Action 2008/588/CFSP (the latter is now fully implemented), offering financial support to the Provisional Technical Secretariat of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization for the achievement of the following objectives: to improve the operation and sustainability of the auxiliary seismic stations network of the Treaty's International Monitoring System; to improve the Treaty's verification system through strengthened cooperation with the scientific community; to provide technical assistance to States signatories in Africa and in the Latin American and Caribbean region so as to enable them to	

State/entity	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
		fully participate in and contribute to the implementation of the Treaty's verification system; to develop an on-site inspection noble gas-capable detection system The European Union High Representative continued to support the Treaty, through appearances at the European Parliament, underlining the need for concerted efforts towards promoting the universalization of the Treaty	

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Sixty-seventh session
Item 95 (o) of the provisional list*
General and complete disarmament

Disarmament and non-proliferation education

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report is submitted pursuant to resolution 65/77, in which the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report reviewing the results of the implementation of the recommendations of the United Nations study on disarmament and non-proliferation education and possible new opportunities for promoting disarmament and non-proliferation education. It contains information from Member States, international, regional and non-governmental organizations and academic institutions on the implementation of the 34 recommendations of the United Nations study.

* A/67/50.

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I. Introduction

1. In paragraph 2 of its resolution 65/77, entitled "United Nations study on disarmament and non-proliferation education", the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report reviewing the results of the implementation of the recommendations and possible new opportunities for promoting disarmament and non-proliferation education, and to submit it to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session. Recommendation 32 of the United Nations study encouraged the Secretary-General to prepare a biennial report along the same lines.

2. Recommendation 31 of the study, inter alia, encouraged Member States to inform the Office for Disarmament Affairs of steps taken to implement the recommendations contained in the report.

3. The present report contains information compiled by the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the study by Member States, the United Nations and other international, regional and non-governmental organizations and should be read in conjunction with the 34 recommendations of the study (A/57/124). According to the information received, activities associated with recommendations 1 to 8, 11 to 15 and 17 to 34 were implemented during the reporting period. Pursuant to United Nations guidelines on limiting documentation, the information contained in the present report, as well as additional material, is available at www.un.org/disarmament/education/index.html.

4. By its resolution 65/81, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session a report covering the implementation of the activities of the United Nations Disarmament Information Programme. These two reports should be read in conjunction.

5. In resolutions adopted at its sixty-fifth and sixty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly reaffirmed the usefulness of the three regional centres for peace and disarmament of the Office for Disarmament Affairs — in Africa, Asia and the Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean — in carrying out dissemination and education programmes. Separate reports to the General Assembly on the three regional centres provide detailed information about their activities.[1]

6. The United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme continues to be the largest annual training programme of the Office for Disarmament Affairs. A separate report on its activities has been submitted to the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session (A/67/160).

[1] In 2011 the reports of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (A/66/140) and the United Nations Regional Centres for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific (A/66/113) and in Africa (A/66/159) were submitted to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session. The three reports of the Secretary-General on the Regional Centres for 2012 (A/67/132, A/67/112 and A/67/117) have been submitted to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session.

II. Implementation of the recommendations by Member States

A. Replies received from Member States

Austria

[Original: English]
[31 May 2012]

Disarmament and non-proliferation education has been a constant component of diplomatic training and peace education in Austria. For example, in Stadtschlaining, the European Peace University includes training on demilitarization. The Austrian Study Centre for Peace and Conflict Resolution and its International Civilian Peacekeeping and Peacebuilding Training Programme also include disarmament topics.

Disarmament education is also an important component within the Austrian Armed Forces. Prior to deployment, all Austrian personnel are made familiar with the relevant regulations regarding arms control issues. Austria adheres to those regulations in the peacekeeping missions.

Furthermore, Austrian efforts in the areas of disarmament, arms control and non-proliferation have frequently included partnerships with the United Nations and its institutes and with non-governmental organizations and think tanks that provide relevant outreach, information and training. Representatives of non-governmental organizations have been included in official delegations to conferences. Most recently, a representative of the Austrian Red Cross was part of the national delegation to the first session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. At that session, Austria supported a number of non-governmental organizations and issued a joint working paper with Japan on bridging the generational divide for peace and a sustainable future through disarmament and non-proliferation education.

With the launch of the Vienna Centre for Disarmament and Non-Proliferation in 2011, Austria has created a new platform for dialogue and training. It has been active at all levels: from senior officials, Government experts and young diplomats to post-graduate, as well as high school, students. Furthermore, Austrian diplomats regularly participate in relevant outreach activities and make presentations on disarmament and non-proliferation to specialized audiences, as well as to students.

Colombia

[Original: Spanish]
[21 June 2012]

The following campaigns for disarmament and the voluntary surrender of weapons have been conducted in Bogotá: in 1996, "Disarmament and the sacredness of life"; in 2004, "To protect life, throw away your weapons! Life will be safer!"; in 2005, "Make peace with life ... Turn in your gun!"; in 2006, "All things can work for peace. Disarm your heart, turn in your gun"; in 2007, "To turn in your gun is to aim it at life"; in 2009, "Mothers caring for life"; in 2010, "To love is to disarm.

Turn in your gun"; and in 2011, "Turn in your gun. To love is to disarm". By 2011 Bogotá had carried out 20 voluntary disarmament campaigns, with the result that 7,372 firearms, 758 explosive devices, and 107,616 ammunition cartridges were turned in.

Lastly, initiatives carried out as part of the disarmament education campaign included the following: establishing disarmament committees; forming alliances with churches; coordinating with departmental and municipal governments, labour unions, and the corporate sector; publicizing the campaign by coordinating with media and through fliers and posters; enlisting schools by holding registration activities in the schools most affected; and observing disarmament days.

Cuba

[Original: Spanish]
[1 June 2012]

Cuba believes that education is a fundamental instrument for promoting understanding and public support for peace and disarmament. Education for peace therefore forms part of the full range of education, both formal and informal.

Awareness by younger generations of the dangers associated with the existence of nuclear weapons is vitally important in order to secure international peace and security and the future of the human race.

Cuban society as a whole has been kept increasingly abreast of these matters by the mass media, educational institutions and the activities of the various civil society organizations.

An example is the television programme *Mesa redonda* (*Round table*), a 90-minute daily news programme that in different contexts has dealt with the dangers to humanity posed by, inter alia, the arms race, the existence of weapons of mass destruction, and the modernization of nuclear weapons. Such topics are discussed in depth by international analysts, experts and educators.

Universidad para todos (*University for everyone*), a television programme that has been running for more than 11 years, has been devoted to broadening the general public's access to knowledge in Cuba, using the most modern information and communications technology. This nationally broadcast programme has also taken up the subject of disarmament and non-proliferation in one of the units of its course on a responsible option for nuclear technology, which was broadcast in 2010.

Cuban non-governmental organizations are also an important link in disarmament education in Cuba. For more than 10 years the Movimiento Cubano por la Paz y la Soberanía de los Pueblos (Cuban Movement for Peace and Popular Sovereignty) (MOVPAS), founded more than 60 years ago, together with the Sociedad Económica de Amigos del País (Economic Society of Friends of the Nation), has been organizing national peace education workshops in various national educational institutions.

The existence of nuclear weapons constitutes one of the principal threats to the survival of the human race. For this reason, Cuba believes that nuclear disarmament is a priority that must be addressed by the international community as a matter of urgency.

Fidel Castro, leader of the Cuban Revolution, has been one of the chief proponents, nationally and internationally, of the fight against nuclear weapons. He has published numerous articles in the press containing profound reflections on the potential implications of the use of such weapons for the life of the planet and for international stability.

The ideas of Comrade Fidel Castro on this subject are disseminated by the country's mass media, and are a source of knowledge of the dangers of nuclear weapons.

Cuba believes that peace and disarmament education is an important instrument for ensuring a better future for the younger generations, a future of investment in human beings rather than of spending many millions to wage war, a future in which peace will prevail.

Italy

[Original: English]
[31 May 2012]

Disarmament and non-proliferation continue to be among the core issues of Italian foreign policy, and the promotion of a strong culture of disarmament — especially in younger generations — is considered an essential aspect to make international efforts in these fields more effective.

In the past three years Italy has thus actively contributed to the implementation of the recommendations outlined in 2002 by the Secretary-General in the United Nations study on disarmament and non-proliferation education (see A/57/124). The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Italy has promoted a series of outreach activities aimed at fostering debate on countering the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. Several conferences and seminars were organized in collaboration with universities, research centres and non-governmental organizations. The joint efforts of all these institutions and organizations have contributed to a more in-depth knowledge of the initiatives in the non-proliferation field.

One of the most recent initiatives in disarmament and non-proliferation education was the establishment of the International School on Nuclear Security (Trieste, 11-22 April 2011), a course aimed at training nuclear experts at the Abdus Salam International Centre for Theoretical Physics in cooperation with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). It was one of the deliverables announced by Italy at the Nuclear Security Summit in Washington, D.C. (2010), and represents a significant contribution to encourage the creation of an international security culture. The course emphasizes the importance of human resources development in nuclear security programmes and supports education, training and institutional capacity-building as essential elements to ensure an effective safety and security infrastructure. The course is an opportunity to train staff in the nuclear security area through activities that offer useful knowledge of risk evaluation and management. The value of the project was reaffirmed during the Nuclear Security Summit in Seoul (26 and 27 March 2012), where other countries decided to establish training centres, following the example of Trieste.

Japan

[Original: English]
[30 May 2012]

As the only country to have experienced devastation from nuclear bombing during war, Japan is committed to ensuring that the humanitarian consequences and tragedies of Hiroshima and Nagasaki will never be forgotten. With this aim, among others, Japan places utmost importance on disarmament and non-proliferation education, especially for the younger generation.

The following illustrates Japan's efforts in this field:

1. **United Nations Disarmament Fellowship, Training and Advisory Services Programme**. Since 1983, Japan has invited more than 700 participants in the Programme to Japan, including to Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

2. **United Nations Conference on Disarmament Issues**. Japan has sponsored the United Nations Conference on Disarmament Issues in a different city in Japan each year since 1989, at which distinguished disarmament experts from around the world engage in useful discussions.

3. **Submission of working papers**. Japan submitted a joint working paper with Austria on disarmament and non-proliferation education at the first session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. Japan also submitted a joint working paper with nine other countries of the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative.

4. **Ministry of Foreign Affairs materials**. Japan published and updated a book that provides useful information on disarmament and non-proliferation in both Japanese and English, and published a pamphlet briefly describing Japan's efforts.

5. **Special communicators for a world without nuclear weapons**. In 2010, Japan started a programme of appointing hibakusha, atomic bomb survivors, as "special communicators for a world without nuclear weapons". The main purpose of the programme is to share with people around the world, especially the younger generations, the first-hand experience of the hibakusha.

6. **Side event on disarmament and non-proliferation education**. Japan held side events on disarmament and non-proliferation education, in cooperation with the United Nations, during the Disarmament Week from 24 to 30 October 2011 at the sixty-sixth session of the General Assembly. Japan co-sponsored the student conference during the Critical Issues Forum from 30 April to 2 May 2012 at the Vienna International Centre as a side event to the session of the Preparatory Committee, with the James Martin Center for Nonproliferation Studies.

7. **Translation of the testimonies of atomic bomb survivors into other languages**. Japan has undertaken efforts to make the testimonies of the hibakusha more widely available. Testimonies have been translated into English and other languages and can be accessed on the website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan.

8. **Exhibition on the atomic bombings**. In November 2011, the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, in cooperation with the Government of Japan, jointly opened a permanent exhibition on the atomic bombs of Hiroshima and Nagasaki,

similar to the one in New York, at the United Nations Office at Geneva. Through the exhibition, Japan has been promoting understanding of the terrible devastation caused by the use of nuclear weapons and further deepening recognition of the necessity of strengthened disarmament efforts by the entire international community.

Lebanon

[Original: Arabic]
[30 May 2012]

- Lebanon is not an arms-manufacturing country and supports the controls that restrict the movement of weapons. It also supports disarmament with regard to non-conventional weapons and, in particular, weapons of mass destruction and cluster weapons.
- Lebanon controls its borders and prevents the illicit transit of weapons. In that regard, it cooperates with the relevant Arab and international institutions.
- The army ensures that its soldiers are instructed in all areas and, in particular, those related to the issues mentioned above.

Mexico

[Original: Spanish]
[5 June 2012]

Mexico is a deeply pacifist nation and actively encourages disarmament and non-proliferation education because it sees this as an essential instrument of peace and international security.

The point of resolution 65/77 is to emphasize that States parties need to expand and improve the education and training they provide in this field as a way of promoting international security and advancing the cause of disarmament. Mexico is therefore endeavouring to apply nationally the recommendations of the United Nations study on the matter by taking the following broad steps:

- Incorporating material on disarmament and non-proliferation in the curriculum at all educational levels and in all programmes run by government bodies;
- Promoting lectures, round tables, seminars, training programmes and awareness-raising campaigns on disarmament and non-proliferation, in conjunction with international, non-governmental and academic institutions.

Advances made by Mexico

With respect to the recommendations in the United Nations study on disarmament and non-proliferation education, Mexico has the following to report:

- Institutions like the Secretariat of Defense and the Secretariat of Naval Affairs continue to offer subjects related to disarmament and the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction in the military school curriculum and in some of the training programmes for administrators and officers. It is considered important to do so to buttress a military doctrine that does not envisage the acquisition of weapons of mass destruction as a means of guaranteeing the

country's defence, and also to further understanding and due fulfilment of Mexico's obligations under the international agreements and treaties to which it is a party.

- The Instituto Matías Romero of the Mexican Diplomatic Academy continues to offer regular and online courses on the subject for Secretariat of Foreign Affairs officials. At the same time, it disseminates in various publications the Mexican stand on disarmament and non-proliferation and reports on the status of international negotiations in forums active in the field.

- In the civil sphere of education, Mexico's position in favour of disarmament is taught as part of the national curriculum, particularly in connection with the history of the country's international relations. Institutions of higher learning, for the most part, regularly hold events to make the student body and the academic community more aware of the importance of promoting disarmament and non-proliferation as a valuable instrument for safeguarding peace and international security.

- In February 2012, the forty-fifth anniversary of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America, better known as the Tlatelolco Treaty, was celebrated in Mexico City. The event was organized jointly by the Government of Mexico and the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (OPANAL) and was held in the Tlatelolco Cultural Centre of the National Autonomous University of Mexico. The commemoration included a presentation on the humanitarian consequences of the use of nuclear weapons and a seminar on the strengthening of nuclear-weapon-free zones in the world, in which representatives of international organizations, officials of United Nations Member States, academics and members of civil society participated. The event received broad coverage in the national media.

New Zealand

[Original: English]
[18 June 2012]

New Zealand remains committed to disarmament and non-proliferation education as a vital activity for the promotion and achievement of sustainable peace, disarmament and non-proliferation. New Zealand has supported relevant General Assembly resolutions on disarmament education and been part of joint statements and working papers on the issue. Speeches by Government Ministers and Ministry officials and information about national policies on disarmament and non-proliferation are regularly posted on the Ministry's website.

In New Zealand, funding for disarmament and non-proliferation education is available through the Peace and Disarmament Education Trust and the Disarmament Education United Nations Implementation Fund. The Trust supports post-graduate research to promote international peace, arms control and disarmament, while the Fund supports the implementation of the recommendations of the 2002 United Nations study on disarmament and non-proliferation education. New Zealand is pleased that funding provided through the Fund has been able to support the work of

New Zealanders in promoting progress on disarmament and non-proliferation, including in relation to nuclear weapons.

Both these funds are administered by the New Zealand Public Advisory Committee on Disarmament and Arms Control, which was established in 1987 under the New Zealand Nuclear-Free Zone, Disarmament and Arms Control Act. The functions of the Advisory Committee are:

- To advise the Minister for Foreign Affairs on such aspects of disarmament and arms control matters as it sees fit
- To advise the Prime Minister on the implementation of the Act
- To publish from time to time public reports in relation to disarmament and arms control matters and on the implementation of the Act
- To make such recommendations as it sees fit for the granting of money from such fund or funds as may be established for the purpose of promoting greater public understanding of disarmament and arms control matters

Regular contact is maintained with civil society actors in recognition of the important contribution that civil society can make to progress the disarmament and non-proliferation agenda. New Zealand has welcomed the opportunity to work closely with civil society on these issues, including by supporting seminars and side events on issues of collective interest (such as on nuclear disarmament and on the arms trade treaty).

Formal and informal opportunities are used to brief non-governmental organizations on international developments and New Zealand activities in this regard. Where possible, officials also assist in providing research materials to civil society involved in disarmament work. New Zealand has a tradition of including civil society representatives in Government delegations and was pleased to include a parliamentarian and a non-governmental expert in the Government delegation at the 2010 Review Conference. Officials also regularly engage with school and university groups, including at missions overseas, on the work of New Zealand on disarmament and non-proliferation internationally.

New Zealand, in particular through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, continues to explore opportunities for greater engagement with academic institutions and research centres, both internationally and domestically. The Ministry of Education has incorporated peace education into the national curriculum. Disarmament and non-proliferation education is included as part of the wider area of peace education. Non-governmental organizations also work with schools to encourage disarmament education activities and to highlight the resources available for disarmament education, particularly online. Two such resources include the collection of nuclear disarmament-related films and videos at www.nzonscreen.com and the audio collection at www.radionz.co.nz.

Panama

[Original: Spanish]
[21 May 2012]

It is our view that resolution 65/77 reaffirms the importance of disarmament and non-proliferation education.

Panama has always been clear in its support for all activities and programmes aimed at disarmament and non-proliferation, and has accordingly signed international instruments that encourage and promote them.

The Government of Panama considers that the resolution is significant and beneficial, and it recommends joining forces to gain the support of all nations for it, in order to make the world a safer place where all human beings can live together peacefully.

It is therefore imperative to encourage and support measures whose aim is to promote a culture of disarmament, with a view to making the international community realize that it must do even more within its power to avoid the scourge that a war would represent.

It is important to emphasize that education is not enough. It must go hand in hand with an effective control of illicit firearms, weapons of mass destruction and nuclear weapons, and the destruction of the weapons judged to be surplus by each State, the goal being to achieve the desired mutual confidence that should exist among nations.

We recommend taking disarmament and non-proliferation education as the basis for continuing to formulate international agreements that are really effective and achieve their objectives.

B. First Committee

7. On 26 October 2011, the Office for Disarmament Affairs and the Government of Japan co-sponsored a side event on the margins of the First Committee in which two hibakusha (atomic bomb survivors) appointed by the Government of Japan as "special communicators for a world without nuclear weapons" shared their personal experiences with delegates, United Nations staff, representatives of non-governmental organizations and interns.

C. Preparatory Committee for the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

8. In 2012, at the first session of Preparatory Committee for the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, a number of States parties emphasized in particular the need to implement action 22 of the conclusions and recommendations for follow-on actions adopted at the 2010 Review Conference. In that context, Austria and Japan submitted a joint working paper on their efforts in disarmament and non-proliferation education (NPT/CONF.2015/PC.I/WP.11). Austria and Japan encouraged other countries and

civil society organizations to join efforts in this field and recognize the power and promise of education to achieve a world without nuclear weapons.

9. The Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative[2] submitted a joint working paper on disarmament and non-proliferation education (NPT/CONF.2015/PC.I/WP.14). The members of the Initiative expressed their commitment to actively promote disarmament and non-proliferation education to achieve a world free of nuclear weapons, recognizing the particular importance of passing on to younger generations the first-hand experiences of hibakusha with regard to the consequences of the use of nuclear weapons.

III. Implementation of the recommendations by the United Nations and other international and regional organizations

A. Office for Disarmament Affairs

10. The Office for Disarmament Affairs promotes disarmament and non-proliferation education activities with Member States, non-governmental organizations and the general public through the Internet, print publications, conferences and workshops, media events and public-speaking engagements.

11. "Poetry for peace", in collaboration with the Government of Japan and the Department of Public Information, and "Art for peace", in collaboration with the Harmony for Peace Foundation and the Department of Public Information, were disarmament education programmes launched in 2011 and 2012, respectively, through the Internet and targeting children, teens and young adults worldwide.

12. On 22 March 2011, the Office for Disarmament Affairs and the International Association of University Presidents/United Nations Commission on Disarmament Education, Conflict Resolution and Peace sponsored a screening of the film *In My Lifetime* depicting the realities of nuclear weapons. The director of the film, Robert Frye, took questions from the audience following the screening.

13. In September 2011, the Office revamped and relaunched the disarmament education website (www.un.org/disarmament/education) in the six official languages of the Organization, in accordance with the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 65/311. Since 2011, 10 new interactive presentations have been added to the website.

14. The Office also launched *Disarmament Today* (www.un.org/disarmament/education/podcasts/), a series of podcasts in which experts are interviewed about present-day disarmament issues. In 2011, the podcasts covered such topics as the status of disarmament and non-proliferation education, disarmament and non-proliferation in the context of space security, and the experiences of a hibakusha whose life was transformed into that of a peace activist.

[2] The Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative, of which Australia, Canada, Chile, Germany, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands, Poland, Turkey and the United Arab Emirates are members, was launched after the 2010 Review Conference.

15. In December 2011, the Office created a dedicated web page focusing on hibakusha (www.un.org/disarmament/content/slideshow/hibakusha/), which is likely the most comprehensive web-based platform for hibakusha-related materials in languages other than Japanese.

16. Since 2010, the Office for Disarmament Affairs has trained more than 65 graduate students in New York and Geneva through the United Nations internship programme.

17. Since May 2011, the Office for Disarmament Affairs, in collaboration with Hibakusha Stories, a New York-based non-governmental organization, has organized briefings twice a year by hibakusha for United Nations tour guides and staff and interns from permanent missions.

18. On 10 May 2012, the Office organized an inter-agency meeting on disarmament and non-proliferation education to share information and experiences on disarmament and non-proliferation education and explore opportunities for collaboration and mutual support.[3]

B. Department of Peacekeeping Operations

19. The United Nations Mine Action Service, in the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, provides strategic guidance and prepares key messages on global mine action efforts, the dissemination of which is supported by the Department of Public Information and its global network of information centres.

20. The Mine Action Service programmes support mine risk education activities, in association with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), local authorities and implementing partners, in Afghanistan, Côte d'Ivoire and Libya. These activities help reduce risks to civilians, in particular refugees and internally displaced persons.

21. The Mine Action Service coordinates with the Department of Safety and Security to ensure that safety training tools on landmines and explosive remnants of war are included in general United Nations safety training.

22. The Mine Action Service expanded its multimedia advocacy and produced a film on American actor Jeremy Renner's visit to Afghanistan. It also held photo exhibitions featuring the work of *Time* photographer Marco Grob in Afghanistan and Cambodia. A photo exhibition by Italian photographer Giovanni Diffidenti was organized in Beirut in 2011. Over two weeks at the 2010 World Exposition in Shanghai, China, thousands of visitors, many of them children, saw a video about demining by the Chinese battalion in southern Lebanon.

23. The website of the Mine Action Service (www.mineaction.org) is a hub of educational reference materials. The Service has increased the variety of educational

[3] The Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, the Department of Public Information, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Organization of American States, the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, the Office for Disarmament Affairs and United Nations University participated in the meeting either in person or by means of teleconference or videoconference.

content available, and the site now includes links to its Facebook, Flickr, Google Plus and Twitter accounts.

C. Department of Public Information

24. The Department of Public Information collaborated with the Office for Disarmament Affairs on a revised version of *Action for Disarmament: 10 Things You Can Do*. The book, which aims to provide young people with concrete ideas on how they can help raise awareness about disarmament and non-proliferation issues, is due to be published in the second half of 2012.

25. In the Asia-Pacific region, United Nations information centres, including in Manila, Tehran and Tokyo, translated and uploaded the 2012 "Art for peace" contest message on their websites.

26. In Europe, the information service in Vienna organized in 2010 a series of programmes on the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization for teachers and diplomats, as well as for students.

27. The information centre in Mexico City organized a small arms exhibit in July 2010 at a subway station. The information centre in Buenos Aires co-organized an academic session on the theme "The entry into force of the United Nations Convention to Ban Cluster Ammunition", while its counterpart in Asunción co-organized a one-day workshop for civil servants, police officers and the military on new legislation pertaining to the use of weapons, explosives and munitions.

28. In the Commonwealth of Independent States, the locally produced documentary, *Kazakhstan — Country of Peace*, was screened by the Department of Public Information in observance of the twentieth anniversary of the closing of the nuclear test site at Semipalatinsk.

29. The United Nations office in Asmara organized an event in April 2011 with UNICEF, the United Nations Development Programme and the Ministry of Labour and Human Welfare of Eritrea to mark the International Day for Mine Awareness and Assistance in Mine Action with approximately 600 attendees. That same month, the information centre in Manama marked the Day of Remembrance for All Victims of Chemical Warfare with pre-recorded interviews that were aired on Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic and French. In June 2011, the information centre in Brazzaville screened the film *Armed to the Teeth*, accompanied by a presentation on the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects.

D. United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research

30. The United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) has recently launched an open-ended publication series of concise briefings on disarmament and security issues, known as "Understanding disarmament". While decision makers and practitioners in the field of disarmament are the primary audience for the series, the briefings will be a useful tool for students and civil society looking for an entry point to the crucial disarmament and security issues.

31. "Understanding disarmament" will be produced in an electronic book format readable on mobile devices. In addition, features of electronic books, such as annotation by means of margin notes and links to dictionaries or to additional content, make this format an ideal pedagogic tool.

32. UNIDIR is actively encouraging the translation of "Understanding disarmament" volumes into languages other than English by Governments and agencies, military staff colleges, research institutes and civil society groups. UNIDIR will gradually serve as a clearing house for these disarmament education materials in languages other than English.

33. More detailed information about specific aspects of UNIDIR education activities are available in the most recent annual report of the Director transmitted to the General Assembly (A/67/169) or at www.unidir.org.

E. Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean

34. The Office of the Secretary-General has helped to organize in the region lectures in educational institutions and elsewhere, interviews and publications in the mass media, and events attended by the public. Some of the highlights were: the anniversary commemoration of the victims of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, organized by the Government of the Mexico (2010); a lecture on nuclear-weapon-free zones and their significance for nuclear disarmament, given during the commemoration of the fifty-fourth anniversary of the proclamation of the abolition of nuclear weapons by the President of Soka Gakkai International (2011); and the lecture on the contribution of nuclear-weapon-free zones to the course of disarmament, delivered during the observance of the forty-fourth anniversary of the signing of the Tlatelolco Treaty. At the next anniversary observance, Ambassador Sergio Duarte, United Nations High Representative for Disarmament Affairs, delivered the university lecture on the contribution of the Tlatelolco Treaty to the process of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, at the University of the Americas, Puebla, Mexico (2012). In addition, there were several interviews, publications and the like, among them an article entitled "La agenda regional para el desarme nuclear" in the February 2011 issue of the review *Diálogo Político* of the Konrad Adenauer Foundation, Argentina; the production in English of the documentary *Let's say no to nuclear arms* (2011); and the redesign of the Agency's web page so that it gives a better picture of its work and makes the public realize the importance of the nuclear-weapon-free zones.

35. The Agency has collaborated with the Nonproliferation for Global Security Foundation in conducting the regional postgraduate course in disarmament (2011 and 2012); and it offers internship programmes for students from various universities. It also signed a Framework Agreement of Cooperation with the Latin American Institute for Educational Communication, an autonomous international body comprising 14 Latin American and Caribbean countries and devoted to education through the use of information and communications technology.

36. Since 2009, the Agency has offered an online course in Spanish on nuclear disarmament. Moreover, since 2011 it has been working with the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean on an educational project that is expected to be completed in 2012. At the

global level, the Office of the Secretary-General represented the nuclear-weapon-free zone of Latin America and the Caribbean at the forum convened by the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) (November 2011).

37. On 14 and 15 February 2012, when the forty-fifth anniversary of the signing of the Tlatelolco Treaty was commemorated, it was a good occasion for the Agency to organize a two-day international seminar on the experience of the nuclear-weapon-free zone of Latin America and the Caribbean and its prospects to 2015 and beyond. In five different panels, participants were able to reflect on the Agency's vision for the immediate future, and on the areas where the nuclear-weapon-free zones could work together and with civil society. The last panel was devoted to sharing experiences and considering how to help create other nuclear-weapon-free zones in the world, especially in the Middle East.

F. International Atomic Energy Agency

38. IAEA hosts periodic seminars for invited representatives of non-governmental organizations and conducts educational seminars and technical meetings for diplomats and journalists, with a view to educating them and enhancing their understanding of IAEA activities in the areas of nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament.

39. The Agency also provides education and training in nuclear law in the areas of safeguards (nuclear non-proliferation), nuclear security and nuclear safety. Furthermore, education and training are provided by IAEA in support of the safe and secure development and use of nuclear applications, including nuclear energy. Training and education are also provided in the area of nuclear security.

40. The Agency's publications include a quarterly journal, informative brochures, thematic reports, articles and opinion pieces written by the Director General and other IAEA staff. About 200 publications and newsletters were issued in print and electronic formats in 2011 and 2012, several of which relate to nuclear non-proliferation and verification. The Agency also produced in all United Nations languages a number of videos illustrating its activities, including those carried out in the field of nuclear verification.

41. The IAEA fellowship programme for young professional women aims to increase the proportion of females from Member States employed by the Agency and Member States' nuclear-related institutions. Funds for the programme are used to help young women who are pursuing an advanced degree or who have recently graduated to gain practical international work experience in areas encompassing nuclear technology, applications and technical cooperation.

42. The Agency's safeguards traineeship programme is a 10-month course for young graduates and junior professionals from developing countries organized every other year. The objectives of the programme are to prepare trainees for employment in their home countries in the peaceful uses of atomic energy and to increase the number of qualified candidates from developing countries suitable to work either as safeguards inspectors at the Agency or in their national nuclear organizations.

43. Harmonization and cooperation for education and training in the area of non-proliferation are developed with other educational institutions and other

entities, such as the Vienna Centre for Disarmament and Non-Proliferation (Austria), the International Nuclear Safeguards and Engagement Programme (United States of America) and the Integrated Support Centre for Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Nuclear Security (Japan).

44. The Nuclear Law Institute, established by IAEA in 2011, offers an annual two-week intensive training session for lawyers involved in drafting national nuclear legislation. At the Institute, subjects on different areas of nuclear law are addressed, including safeguards (non-proliferation), nuclear safety and security, as well as civil liability for nuclear damage.

45. Through its technical cooperation programme, IAEA continues to provide sponsorship to the International School of Nuclear Law, established in 2001 by the University of Montpellier, in France, in cooperation with the Nuclear Energy Agency of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. The school provides participants with an understanding of various legal issues relating to the safe and peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

G. Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons

46. The Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons launched three new education- and outreach-oriented initiatives late in 2010 at the behest of the Director General, Ahmet Üzümcü, who assumed office in July of that year. The initiatives include:

- A public diplomacy action plan aimed at increasing the international profile of the organization and public knowledge of its mission and achievements
- The use of social media sites, such as Facebook, YouTube, Twitter, Flickr, and later, Google Plus, to project the organization to a wider audience
- The development of e-learning tools for use in the organization's capacity-building activities with National Authorities and affiliated stakeholders

47. To complement these initiatives, the organization has invested in its own audiovisual production capacities that enable it to produce live webcasts, interviews, promotional and training films and short features, as well as content for use with e-learning and other educational tools.

48. More recently, in November 2011, the organization's Scientific Advisory Board, an auxiliary body that advises the Director General on science and technology issues as they relate to the Chemical Weapons Convention, established a new temporary working group on education and outreach with a three-year mandate to make recommendations for practical and sustainable activities that the organization and its member States could undertake in this area.

H. Organization of American States

49. During the reporting period, the Inter-American Defense College, in coordination with the Committee on Hemispheric Security and the Secretariat for Multidimensional Security of the Organization of American States (OAS) organized two academic seminars on disarmament-related issues.

50. From 28 to 30 March 2011, a seminar on non-proliferation and disarmament was held in Washington, D.C., for the students of the College and the Committee on Hemispheric Security. The event responded to resolution AG/RES. 2533 (XL-O/10) of the OAS General Assembly, which seeks to promote an agenda for the disarmament and non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction in the Americas.

51. From 6 to 8 February 2012, a seminar on small arms trafficking was organized in accordance with resolution AG/RES. 2627 (XLI-O/11) of the OAS General Assembly, which seeks to promote an agenda for reducing trafficking in small arms in the Americas. The events and outcomes of the seminar complemented and contributed to the OAS-based annual meeting of the Inter-American Convention Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition and Explosives, and Other Related Materials, which shared participants, experts and ideas.

I. Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization

52. In 2010 and 2011, the States signatories of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty continued to take advantage of opportunities to partake in capacity building events. Courses and workshops were offered in the technologies and techniques associated with the international monitoring system, International Data Centre and on-site inspection regime, thereby strengthening the capacity of technical experts and practitioners to directly contribute to the verification system. In addition, the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization held a scientific conference, a major event that welcomed 750 members of the global science community, fostering deeper interaction and collaboration between the organization and independent technical experts.

53. The organization continued to play a key role in disseminating timely information to a wide range of stakeholders across the globe and focused specifically on electronic tools while continuing active outreach with the media. Live lectures, free of charge, are supplemented by a multifaceted and interactive e-learning platform and a new presence on iTunes U. In addition, the organization launched a revamped public website with improved functionality and user-friendliness, utilizing multiple social media platforms to direct traffic to the website.

54. Over the past two years, the organization has expanded its capacity development initiative. Established in 2010, the initiative is a central element of the organization's broad-based training and education programmes. By engaging diplomats, practitioners (including international monitoring system station operators and staff of national data centres), Government agencies, universities, research institutions and journalists, the approach espoused by the initiative has proven to be an effective multidisciplinary training activity. Encompassing nearly 70 lectures, the initiative's broad-based training was provided to more than 200 participants in Vienna, and over 400 participants followed online from 105 different countries.

55. In June 2012, a seminar entitled "Engaging the experts, training the trainers: a seminar on CTBT education in the twenty-first century" provided methodological guidance for academics and researchers involved in fields related to the Treaty. In July, an intensive policy course entitled "Multilateral verification, collective security: the contribution of the CTBT" will examine in depth the Treaty's political

aspects and legal implementation and provide an overview of technologies to monitor its implementation.

J. University for Peace

56. During the reporting period, the University for Peace carried out a number of disarmament education programmes both in Geneva and at its campus in Costa Rica. In December 2010, the University held a second disarmament seminar in Geneva. A total of 55 diplomats, members of non-governmental organizations, military officers and students participated in the two seminars, while a total of 90 diplomats attended the two-day workshop on the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

57. In 2011, two disarmament seminars were held with a total of 53 students participating, while a workshop on the Review Conference of the Parties to the Biological Weapons Convention attracted 55 diplomats over a two-day period. The year 2011 also saw a full course on disarmament issues conducted at the University's campus in Costa Rica for academic credit. The course was held with 12 students in attendance daily over a two-week period.

58. In March 2012, the University held another disarmament seminar in Geneva, with 28 students participating. For the future, it is actively working to set up a disarmament course at its centre in The Hague, which would be similar to the courses conducted in Geneva.

K. United Nations University

59. Recent United Nations University (UNU) research includes a project exploring opportunities to strengthen the role of the United Nations in non-proliferation and disarmament, resulting in the edited volume *The United Nations and Nuclear Orders*. The edited volume *Sexed Pistols: The Gendered Impacts of Small Arms and Light Weapons* investigates the impacts of small arms and light weapons on communities in violent environments and provides recommendations to counteract those impacts. A UNU research project on gender violence and conflict in Africa was initiated with a workshop at Carleton University, in Ottawa, on 5 and 6 May 2010, which examined linkages between HIV/AIDS, conflict and victims in reconstructing post-war societies through the process of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration.

60. UNU and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan will co-organize a global forum on disarmament and non-proliferation education on 10 and 11 August 2012 in Nagasaki, bringing together educators, diplomats, researchers and members of civil society to share experiences, compile best practices and develop a global network to further advance disarmament and non-proliferation education.

61. The University's teaching and training activities develop awareness and build capacities to address the challenges of disarmament and non-proliferation. In particular, the master of science in sustainability, development, and peace, offered by the UNU Institute for Sustainability and Peace in Tokyo, includes a compulsory course on international peace and security and an optional course on contemporary security issues, both of which directly address non-proliferation and disarmament.

IV. Implementation of the recommendations by civil society and non-governmental organizations

A. Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament

62. The Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament has produced three education curricula to encourage teachers to explore the issues of peace and disarmament in the classroom. The organization also trains teachers on those issues and organizes school visits and educational events. Its activities included talks by hibakusha and on creative peace education. The education materials can be downloaded from the organization's website, at www.cnduk.org/education.

B. Disarmament and Security Centre

63. In 2012, the Disarmament and Security Centre is highlighting the tenth anniversary of Christchurch, New Zealand, as the first City for Peace, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the New Zealand Nuclear-Free Disarmament and Arms Control Act and the thirtieth anniversary of Christchurch as the first nuclear-free city in New Zealand. The Centre has created a Facebook page for the twenty-fifth anniversary and is working on a collaborative project called "Teaching youth global responsibility", researching ways to use new digital technologies, social networks and computer games as a medium to educate a new generation of global citizens.

C. Hibakusha Stories

64. Since July 2010, Hibakusha Stories organized four programmes of meetings between survivors and students during the school years 2010/11 and 2011/12 (December and May). A total of 51 schools were visited, serving 6,410 students in all five boroughs of New York.

65. Those meetings and interviews involved introductions by United Nations staff members of Hibakusha Stories on the subject of nuclear weapons and the current state of affairs with respect to efforts towards nuclear disarmament, followed by the testimonies of the survivors, and an intimate question and answer period allowing for direct exchanges between hibakusha and students in smaller group settings.

D. IKV Pax Christi

66. In 2009, IKV Pax Christi revitalized its nuclear disarmament programme, and since 2010 a new No Nukes team started to combine research, political lobbying and public campaigning to achieve one goal: a world free of nuclear weapons.

67. In addition to the regular publication of related materials on a website in Dutch, the organization has worked with religious leaders and institutions developing educational materials; sponsors a PhD candidate in the field of disarmament and non-proliferation research; hosted practical internships for young people; worked with civil society campaigns to develop and distribute educational videos; and organized a participatory course in nuclear diplomacy for university students.

E. James Martin Center for Nonproliferation Studies

68. In 2010, the James Martin Center for Nonproliferation Studies began offering the world's first master of arts degree in non-proliferation and terrorism studies.

69. The institution has increasingly made use of various forms of online learning, including lectures to students outside the country using online communications technology, dissemination of timely information and analysis by means of electronic mailing lists, and online non-proliferation education modules.

70. One of the most significant developments in the institution's non-proliferation and disarmament education activities during the past two years has been the opening of the Vienna Centre for Disarmament and Non-Proliferation in collaboration with the Government of Austria in February 2011.

F. Nuclear Age Peace Foundation

71. During the reporting period, the Nuclear Age Peace Foundation sent over 150,000 messages advocating nuclear disarmament to key decision makers through the organization's Action Alert Network.

72. Staff members of the organization gave nearly 100 public lectures during the reporting period to educate the public on the urgent need for nuclear weapons abolition. The Foundation's Distinguished Peace Leadership and World Citizenship Awards are given each year to outstanding peace leaders in the world. The Foundation annually holds video and poetry contests that address the themes of nuclear disarmament and peace.

G. Peace Boat

73. Peace Boat has been actively engaged in the project inviting hibakusha to participate in around-the-world voyages to share their tragic experiences, educate people, in particular youth, about the dangers of nuclear weapons and call for the abolition of such weapons. Close to 6,500 people from Japan and many other countries throughout the world joined Peace Boat's on-board education programmes during the reporting period.

H. Simons Foundation

74. The 2011-2012 Graduate Research Awards for Disarmament, Arms Control and Non-Proliferation is a programme initiated by the Simons Foundation in partnership with the International Security Research and Outreach Programme of the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade of Canada. The primary objective of the Awards is to enhance Canadian graduate-level scholarship on disarmament, arms control and non-proliferation issues.

75. The Simons Symposium on European Security and Nuclear Disarmament was held during the fifty-ninth Pugwash Conference on Science and World Affairs in Berlin from 1 to 4 July 2011.

I. Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

76. The Reaching Critical Will project of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom published a number of disarmament resources, guides and fact sheets online and in print; spoke at many local and international events on nuclear and conventional disarmament and non-proliferation and on military expenditure; and catalogued primary documentation from intergovernmental meetings on nuclear disarmament on its website.

77. The Swedish section of the organization published online and print publications related to gender, small arms and light weapons and the arms trade treaty and translated some Reaching Critical Will publications into Swedish.

V. Conclusions

78. **International organizations and civil society groups have markedly increased their use of and access to new technologies, such as social media tools, to disseminate information and reach an ever broader audience.**

79. **Ten years have passed since the adoption of the United Nations study on disarmament and non-proliferation education in 2002. The occasion of the tenth anniversary of the study provides an opportunity to renew and deepen disarmament and non-proliferation education efforts by Member States, the United Nations and international, regional and civil society organizations.**

80. **Disarmament and non-proliferation education continues to make inroads into the education curricula of the next generation, and stakeholders should continue to build upon existing efforts and promote and develop new opportunities through emerging technologies.**